MARCH, 1788. THE NUMB. 3014.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A STONE Dwelling-House, with a Store adjoining, counters and shelves affixed, a good garden, orchard, stable, and chair house, within ten miles of Philadelphia, on the Ridge-road, near Adam Schnider's tavern; for terms, apply to JACOB VANREED, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

Feb. 25, 1788. ‡ HENRY KNAUS.

Burlington county, state of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS a certain RICHARD MASON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has obtained two obligations from the subscribers, one from WILLIAM KAIN, for Twenty-seven or Twenty-eight Pounds, I am not certain which, but it is near one or the other, likewise one from JOHN KAIN, for Eighteen Pounds, but as the copy of the sums and the certain time that they become payable is mislaid and cannot be found, this is to inform the public, that they both become due this present spring in the year 1788; which obligations were given as the consideration for a certain tract of land, which the said Richard Mason affirmed to lay in Harrison county, in the state of Virginia; the said Richard Mason also bound himself, his heirs, executors, or administrators, in a certain obligation, to make unto the said William Kain, a good and sufficient indisputable title in fee, with a general warrantee, in the space of four weeks from the 27th day of January 1787, which he hath not done according to the late laws of Virginia. We the subscribers do therefore warn all persons against taking assignments of the said obligations, or either of them, as we are determined not to pay them. Witness our hands, this 18th day of February, 1788.

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller,
§ JOHN KAIN, Fuller.

Christiana Bridge, February 13, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, a grey HORSE, about 16 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has lately been trimmed, branded with O. on one of his buttocks, supposed the near one, shod all round. Any person securing said horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS for the horse, and FOUR DOLLARS for the thief, with reasonable charges, if brought home. § JAMES CALDWELL.

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. CLYMER, near Province-Island, on the Lower Ferry road, on the second of February, a black HORSE, has no particular marks, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ GEORGE BRUNNELL.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Estates in Bucks county, in Pennsylvania;

1st. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Mansion-house, and other messuages, barns, coach-houses, stables and spring-house, with a good grist-mill, on a never failing stream, and a seat on another stream, with a fall of water, on which a capital grist-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for shallops and flats; being within six miles of the borough of Bristol, and city of Burlington, two sea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with several streams of water, and remarkable fine springs, rising in high land, from which at a small expence, near 100 acres of the best watered meadow may be made; several hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the best timber. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaser next spring; the mansion-house, kitchen and out offices, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the prospect is delightful, and capable of the first improvement in elegance and taste, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The southern boundary is on Neshaminy creek, in which are plenty of fish of various sorts, for the angle or net, also wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when some expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing sentiment, that the most elegant and commodious place for the Federal city will be about 10 miles to the north east of it; and the great road from Boston and New-York to the capital cities in the southern states, go near, if not through it. There are several fine quarries of building and paving stones on said estate, and on the surface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real estate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Esq; deceased, and devised by his last will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nichleson and Grace Galloway. This estate to be sold in fee-simple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the south side of Neshaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 acres and 62 perches, the ancient seat of Joseph Growdon, Esq; formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, succeeded by his son Lawrence Growdon, Esq; one of the assistant Judges of the supreme court, on which are erected an elegant mansion house, built by the latter, in the modern stile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to answer, equal to most in the state; two good barns, stables and many other useful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the best fruit trees. The mansion house and estate have beautiful and extensive prospects, fine avenues, several of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and use. On it is erected at a desirable distance, a good farm house, with barns, stables, good orchards, gardens, &c. suitable for an overseer to live at, or to let with part of the estate, the whole of which consists of good arable, meadow and pasture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neshaminy creek are excellent quarries of stone, which may in time be transported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fishing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the estate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 ¼ acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This estate is subject to a lease for the life of Joseph Galloway, Esq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee simple.

3d. BELMONT, on the west of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, consisting of excellent arable and pasture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houses and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevose and the aforesaid creek, and is well watered with springs, and small streams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in husbandry. For quarries of stone, fishing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

4th. RICHLEU, adjoining the above on the south-west, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the best timber land, consisting of black, white and Spanish oak, hickory and chesnut, the other half good arable and pasture land, with a sufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing streams running through the same. There are on the premises a large and commodious farm house, barns, stables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The soil of this tract is strong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the south to the township of Biberry, an old thick settlement, where timber and fuel are scarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

5th. KING's PLACE, consisting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neshaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a small expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a considerable stream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well supplied by springs on each side, never known to fail, with fall and seat sufficient for the building and carrying on a grist-mill to great advantage, it being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and no mill within several miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houses, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This estate to be sold in fee simple.

6th. Those well known capital estates in the township of Durham, viz. The mansion-house, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houses and stamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a sufficient quantity of lime stone to manure it, and the meadow rich in soil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennsylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a considerable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the best quality, remarkably close and tough, and allowed to be so by the first iron masters in England and America, and the quantity supposed by many good judges to be inexhaustible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the first abounding with lime stone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageously watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill seat. This tract is accommodated with a two story house, and other buildings suitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital seat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its source. On this lot there is an old accustomed ferry, to and from the Jersies, a little below Musconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limestone, and has a considerable quantity of timber and underwood, a two story house, and other buildings, useful for a farm: At the Ferry-house, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts. No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demise of Joseph Galloway, Esq; is what is now offered for sale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland township, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Matthias Zeigenfus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next described tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, pasture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be sold in fee simple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the same quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two streams of water through it. To be sold in fee simple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq; of the said city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th of March next, on the premises, a certain messuage and 117 acres of land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Adam Calf, Jacob Pelta, and others; late the property of John Reigner; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 13th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 200 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Upper Salford, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell, Frederick Miller, and others; late the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 14th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 100 Acres of Land, situate in Gwined township, bounded by land of Christian Dull and others; late the property of Baltzer Weigh, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 15th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Lot of one Acre and an half of Land, situate in the township of Whitpain, bounded by lands of William Ellis, Enoch Maipeles, and others; late the property of Joseph Dehaven; seised and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 17th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage, Fulling-mill, and about 40 Acres of Land, situate in the township of Upper Merion, bounded by lands of Thomas Kinsey, Joseph Williams, and others; late the property of William Custer; seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th of March next, on the premises, a certain Messuage and 21 Acres and three quarters of an Acre of Land, at Hickory town; the House has been a long time an accustomed tavern; late the estate of John Whiteman; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CAME to Richmond township, in the county of Berks, about seven moths ago, a certain Irish Lad, who says his name is JOHN ROBESON, aged about 13 years, says that he was born in the kingdom of Ireland, and that he came to America about the time he came to these parts in Berks county; and was brought to Philadelphia, by Captain Lechler, to whom he had paid one guinea and three silver dollars for his passage from Ireland to America, that he took shipping with Captain Lechler in the county of Derry, (the name of the port he says he knows not) and was discharged at Philadelphia by said Captain Lechler, who sent him into the country. The boy is fair skinned, black-ish hair, grey eyes, and well built. If he should have absconded from his master, or the Captain, he may be heard of, by making application to the subscriber, in Richmond, which it is expected will be done soon, otherwise the Boy must be bound for the cloathing and maintaining him.

Reading, Jan. 24, 1788. § MARTIN ROTHERMEL.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let on Improving Leases,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shobocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending south-westerly about three miles, when the course of the lands turns from the south, and runs nearly due west. The northernmost waters of the Equinunk touch two of the southernmost lots. There is an ample quantity of grass and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, sugar maple, birch, ash, &c. The quality of these lands is in many instances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a short time be got to market on easy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Susquehannah, a stream of which rises in the western part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The distance from Easton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of most of the unimproved lands now offering for sale or lease, in being very near to thick settlements that lie eastward and southward of them, and in having the settlements on the Susquehannah in New-York and Pennsylvania, with that river itself, to defend them from the Indians, if any disturbances should take place. The twenty-three townships granted lately by New-York to Massachusetts lie on the north-west, and run nearly west of them to a great distance. As there is every reason to expect those townships will have several hundred families on them in the course of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Esq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jersey, GEORGE PALMER, Esq; Moore township, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Easton (who have actual surveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to

TENCH COXE,
Chestnut-street, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
THOMAS DOBSON and WILLIAM YOUNG, in Second-street, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street,

CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:

OR THE

OFFICE, DUTY *and* AUTHORITY

OF

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,

High-Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Goalers, Jury-Men, and *Overseers* of the *Poor.*

AS ALSO

The OFFICE *of* CLERKS *of* ASSIZE *and of the* PEACE, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Several choice MAXIMS in LAW, &c.

Compiled chiefly from *Burn's Justice,* and the several other books on those subjects.

By JAMES PARKER, Esquire, *late* Justice *of the* Peace *in Middlesex county, New-Jersey.*

Adapted to these United States.

The whole Alphabetically digested under the several titles; with a Table, directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under those titles---*Neatly bound*; *Price* 11*s*3.

*** This Book is highly esteemed, and very necessary for gentlemen in the commission of the peace; likewise for every other person, who would wish to be acquainted with the laws of the land we live in.

At the above Stores also may be had, just Published,

Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 20*s*.

Edwards's History of Redemption, 10*s*.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE two-story Stone Dwelling-House and Kitchen and Lot or Piece of Ground, Situate on Germantown main street, above the market-house, being about 133 feet and 9 inches front, and 396 feet back: Having thereon a Tan-Yard with 32 Vats, Lime-Handlers, a Stone Bark and Mill-House, Currying and Lime-House, a good Spring with a Spring-House and Pump, a large Copper Boiler, Barn, Waggon-house, Stables, Garden, &c. containing about an acre, and is known by the name of JONES's TAN-YARD.

Also a Tract or Piece of Land, situate back of the above premises, fronting on Bensel's lane, leading to Schuylkill, very well improved, and having a considerable number of excellent Fruit-Trees.

Any person inclining to purchase the above premises, together or separately, is desired to apply to PETER LE BARBIER DUPLESSIS, Esquire, in Chesnut-street, near Third-street, or to JOSEPH FERREE.

N. B. An indisputable title will be given for the above, as the mortgage will be previously discharged, and PENNSYLVANIA or JERSEY MONEY taken for half of the purchase money.

The above, if not sold within a month from the date hereof, will be let. Enquire as above, where a number of Tracts of Land, patented or only warranted, may be had, at the most reasonable price. Philadelphia, February 1, 1788.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XVII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

AN objection of a nature different from that which has been ſtated and anſwered, in my laſt addreſs, may perhaps be likewiſe urged againſt the principle of legiſlation for the individual citizens of America. It may be ſaid, that it would tend to render the government of the union too powerful, and to enable it to abſorb in itſelf thoſe reſiduary authorities, which it might be judged proper to leave with the ſtates for local purpoſes. Allowing the utmoſt latitude to the love of power, which any reaſonable man can require, I confeſs I am at a loſs to diſcover what temptation the perſons entruſted with the adminiſtration of the general government could ever feel, to diveſt the ſtates of the authorities of that deſcription. The regulation of the mere domeſtic police of a ſtate appears to hold out ſlender allurements to ambition. Commerce, finance, negociation and war ſeem to comprehend all the objects, which have charms for minds governed by that paſſion: and all the powers neceſſary to theſe objects ought in the firſt inſtance to be lodged in the national depoſitary. The adminiſtration of private juſtice between the citizens of the ſame ſtate, the ſuperviſion of agriculture and of other concerns of a ſimilar nature, all thoſe things, in ſhort, which are proper to be provided for by local legiſlation, can never be deſirable cares of a general juriſdiction. It is therefore improbable that there ſhould exiſt a diſpoſition in the Fœderal Councils to uſurp the powers with which they are connected; becauſe the attempt to exerciſe thoſe powers would be as troubleſome as it would be nugatory; and the poſſeſſion of them, for that reaſon, would contribute nothing to the dignity, to the importance, or to the ſplendor of the national government.

But let it be admitted for argument ſake, that mere wantonneſs and luſt of domination would be ſufficient to beget that diſpoſition, ſtill it may be ſafely affirmed, that the ſenſe of the conſtituent body of the national repreſentatives, or in other words of the people of the ſeveral ſtates, would controul the indulgence of ſo extravagant an appetite. It will always be far more eaſy for the ſtate governments to encroach upon the national authorities, than for the national government to encroach upon the ſtate authorities. The proof of this propoſition turns upon the greater degree of influence, which the ſtate governments, if they adminiſter their affairs with uprightneſs and prudence, will generally poſſeſs over the people; a circumſtance which at the ſame time teaches us, that there is an inherent and intrinſic weakneſs in all Fœderal Conſtitutions; and that too much pains cannot be taken in their organization, to give them all the force which is compatible with the principles of liberty.

The ſuperiority of influence in favor of the particular governments would reſult partly from the diffuſive conſtruction of the national government; but chiefly from the nature of the objects to which the attention of the ſtate adminiſtrations would be directed.

It is a known fact in human nature, that its affections are commonly weak, in proportion to the diſtance or diffuſiveneſs of the object. Upon the ſame principle that a man is more attached to his family than to his neighbourhood, to his neighbourhood than to the community at large, the people of each ſtate would be apt to feel a ſtronger bias towards their local governments than towards the government of the union; unleſs the force of that principle ſhould be deſtroyed by a much better adminiſtration of the latter.

This ſtrong propenſity of the human heart would find powerful auxiliaries in the objects of ſtate regulation.

The variety of more minute intereſts, which will neceſſarily fall under the ſuperintendance of the local adminiſtrations, and which will form ſo many rivulets of influence running through every part of the ſociety, cannot be particulariſed, without involving a detail too tedious and unintereſting to compenſate for the inſtruction it might afford.

There is one tranſcendent advantage belonging to the povince of the ſtate governments, which alone ſuffices to place the matter in a clear and ſatisfactory light---I mean the ordinary adminiſtration of criminal and civil juſtice. This of all others is the moſt powerful, moſt univerſal, and moſt attractive ſource of popular obedience and attachment. It is that, which---being the immediate and viſible guardian of life and property---having its benefits and its terrors in conſtant activity before the public eye---regulating all thoſe perſonal intereſts and familiar concerns to which the ſenſibility of individuals is more immediately awake---contributes more than any other circumſtance to impreſſing upon the minds of the people affection, eſteem and reverence towards the government. This great cement of ſociety, which will diffuſe itſelf almoſt wholly through the channels of the particular governments, independent of all other cauſes of influence, would enſure them ſo decided an empire over their reſpective citizens, as to render them at all times a complete counterpoiſe, and not unfrequently dangerous rivals to the power of the union.

The operations of the national government on the other hand, falling leſs immediately under the obſervation of the maſs of the citizens, the benefits derived from it will chiefly be perceived and attended to by ſpeculative men. Relating to more general intereſts, they will be leſs apt to come home to the feelings of the people; and, in proportion, leſs likely to inſpire a habitual ſenſe of obligation and an active ſentiment of attachment.

The reaſoning on this head has been abundantly exemplified by the experience of all Fœderal Conſtitutions, with which we are acquainted, and of all others, which have borne the leaſt analogy to them.

Though the ancient feudal ſyſtems were not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, confederacies, yet they partook of the nature of that ſpecies of aſſociation. There was a common head, chieftain or ſovereign, whoſe authority extended over the whole nation; and a number of ſubordinate vaſſals, or feudatories, who had large portions of land allotted to them, and numerous trains of *inferior* vaſſals or retainers, who occupied and cultivated that land upon the tenure of fealty or obedience to the perſons of whom they held it. Each principal vaſſal was a kind of ſovereign within his particular demeſnes. The conſequences of this ſituation were a continual oppoſition to the authority of the ſovereign, and frequent wars between the great Barons, or chief feudatories, themſelves. The power of the head of the nation was commonly too weak either to preſerve the public peace, or to protect the people againſt the oppreſſions of their immediate Lords. This period of European affairs is emphatically ſtiled by hiſtorians the times of feudal anarchy.

When the ſovereign happened to be a man of vigorous and warlike temper and of ſuperior abilities, he would acquire a perſonal weight and influence, which anſwered for the time the purpoſes of a more regular authority. But in general the power of the Barons triumphed over that of the Prince; and in many inſtances his dominion was entirely thrown off, and the great fiefs were erected into independent principalities or ſtates. In thoſe inſtances in which the monarch finally prevailed over his vaſſals, his ſucceſs was chiefly owing to the tyranny of thoſe vaſſals over their dependants. The Barons, or nobles, equally the enemies of the ſovereign and the oppreſſors of the common people, were dreaded and deteſted by both, till mutual danger and mutual intereſt effected an union between them fatal to the power of the ariſtocracy. Had the nobles, by a conduct of clemency and juſtice, preſerved the fidelity and devotion of their retainers and followers, the conteſts between them and the Prince muſt almoſt always have ended in their favor, and in the abridgement or ſubverſion of the royal authority.

This is not an aſſertion founded merely in ſpeculation or conjecture. Among other illuſtrations of its truth which might be cited, Scotland will furniſh a cogent example. The ſpirit of clanſhip, which was at an early day introduced into that kingdom, uniting the nobles and their dependents by ties equivalent to thoſe of kindred, rendered the ariſtocracy a conſtant overmatch for the power of the monarch; till the incorporation with England ſubdued its fierce and ungovernable ſpirit, and reduced it within thoſe rules of ſubordination, which a more rational and a more energetic ſyſtem of civil policy had previouſly eſtabliſhed in the latter kingdom.

The ſeparate governments in a confederacy may aptly be compared with the feudal baronies; with this advantage in their favor, that from the reaſons already explained, they will generally poſſeſs the confidence and good will of the people; and with ſo important a ſupport will be able effectually to oppoſe all incroachments of the national government. It will be well, if they are not able to counteract its legitimate and neceſſary authority. The points of ſimilitude conſiſt in the rivalſhip of power, applicable to both, and in the CONCENTRATION of large portions of the ſtrength of community into particular DEPOSITS, in one caſe at the diſpoſal of individuals, in the other caſe at the diſpoſal of political bodies.

A conciſe review of the events that have attended confederate governments will further illuſtrate this important doctrine; an inattention to which has been the great ſource of our political miſtakes, and has given our jealouſy a direction to the wrong ſide. This review ſhall form the ſubject of ſome enſuing papers

PUBLIUS.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) Feb.* 12.

The general joy diffuſed through all ranks of people in this metropolis, upon receiving intelligence of the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution by the Maſſachuſetts Convention, was really pleaſing----a general rejoicing would have immediately taken place (ſuch was the fire of our youth) had not ſome of our patriots recommended a ſuſpenſion of any public teſtimonials of joy until the Grand Queſtion ſhould be decided by the Convention of this ſtate, which agreeably to appointment is to meet at Exeter to-morrow, for that important purpoſe. May Heaven guide their deliberations, and direct to a favorable iſſue.

BOSTON, *February* 20.

Yeſterday the Honorable Supreme Judicial Court commenced their term in this town; when his honor Chief Judge Cuſhing gave an elegant and ſpirited charge to the grand jury, in which he congratulated them on the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution by this commonwealth----a ſyſtem which has for its object, the peace, order and happineſs of our country.

Lord Dunmore, ſays T. Allen's Marine-Liſt, has ordered that no more American veſſels ſhall load with ſalt at Turk's iſland.

On Thurſday, the 7th inſt. after the committee of mechanics had agreed upon the formation of a proceſſion, to expreſs their approbation of the conduct of the gentlemen who repreſented this town in the late Convention, in uſing their utmoſt endeavors to effect a ratification of the propoſed conſtitution---a polite card, purporting their intentions, was ſent to each of the gentlemen, reſpectively; who, on Tueſday laſt, returned the following anſwer thereto, viz.

To the COMMITTEE *of* TRADESMEN *of the Town of* BOSTON.

Gentlemen,

WE ſhould do injuſtice to our feelings, not to acknowledge our deep ſenſe of the approbation with which we have been publicly honored by our fellow citizens; as well as for the friendly manner in which *you* have communicated their intentions.

We endeavoured that our conduct in the late Convention ſhould be governed by the magnitude of our ſubject: And after the moſt mature deliberation, we ſeverally decided according to the beſt light of our underſtandings, and the dictates of our conſciences.

We are happy to find that our deciſions have ſo fully correſponded with the ſentiments of our conſtituents.

And here, we cannot help expreſſing our admiration of the magnanimity of thoſe gentlemen, who could not agree with the majority. We promiſe ourſelves, that the declarations, which they ſo generouſly made, to uſe their influence in ſupport of the propoſed government, will have a very extenſive and happy effect.

For our own parts, we aſſure you, that we ſhall, in our ſeveral ſpheres of life, upon all occaſions, uſe our beſt efforts to promote a righteous adminiſtration of government, on which the liberty and welfare of our country, the advancement of arts and ſciences, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, ſo greatly depend.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your obedient, humble ſervants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
JAMES BOWDOIN,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
WILLIAM PHILIPS,
CALEB DAVIS,
JOHN COFFIN JONES,
CHARLES JARVIS,
JOHN WINTHROP,
THOMAS DAWES, jun.
SAMUEL STILLMAN,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
CHRISTOPHER GORE.

Boſton, February 11, 1788.

A gentleman from New-York aſſures us, that notwithſtanding reports to the contrary, thirty nine fortieths of the people of that city are in favor of the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution: The oppoſers conſiſting only of a ſmall group of ſalary men.

All the ſtates, except Rhode-Iſland, have called conventions---and as the aſſembly of that ſtate is to meet next week, it is expected that ſhe will not remain an exception to the meaſure---ſhould it be the caſe, it will be a very pleaſurable event---for, ſaith the ſcripture, *there is more joy over one ſinner that repenteth, than, &c.*

NEWPORT, February 14.

SIX STATES have ratified the NEW CONSTITUTION. New-Hampſhire convention are now in ſeſſion; South-Carolina meets the third of March; from authentic intelligence we are informed that both theſe ſtates will adopt it by large majorities---Maryland meets the laſt of April---Virginia in June---New-York have recommended a convention---From this ſtate of the progreſs of the new Conſtitution, ſound policy dictates to the leading members of our adminiſtration to recommend the appointment of a convention as ſpeedily as poſſible, and to exert their influence in the adoption of it.---Great good may they expect from this change of meaſures---for their ſyſtems are too much deranged to encourage *perſeverance*, and their powers are too languid to be rendered efficient-- this ſtep of repentance will be a mantle to cover in oblivion many ſecret crimes, and a virtue which will obliterate many foul ſtains. Various are the opinions what will be the policy of our leading characters in government. Whatever it may be, this obſervation will ever be indiſputable, that a perſeverance in unfœderaliſm will bring on this ſtate the merited puniſhment of national degeneracy, and eſtabliſh us as a monumental example of the truth of that adage, "*Thoſe whom* GOD *wills for deſtruction, he firſt makes mad.*"

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Accounts from Verſailles, of Nov. 9, ſay, "The important ſervices rendered by the Chevalier de la Luzerne, formerly miniſter plenipotentiary of the king to the United States of America, have induced his Majeſty to appoint him as ambaſſador to the court of Great-Britain. The fourth of this month, he had the honor of being preſented to the King in this character, by the Count de Montmorin, miniſter for foreign affairs.

The convention of New-York are to meet on the 17th of June, the anniverſary of a period ever memorable to the citizens of America. May the members of the convention be actuated by motives equally noble and patriotic as thoſe which ſtimulated the free born ſons of Columbia, on the 17th of June, 1775, to ſacrifice their lives on the altar of freedom, in impeding the hoſtile encroachments of a deſpotic minion, and a band of Britiſh hirelings, upon the rights and properties of the inhabitants of this weſtern world.

By the laſt evening's mail, we are informed, that the convention of New-Hampſhire met at Exeter on the 12th; on the 13th there was a houſe, when the neceſſary arrangements were made; and on the 14th his excellency John Sullivan, Eſq; was choſen Preſident, and the hon. Judge Calf, Secretary, when they proceeded to conſider the conſtitution by paragraphs. Debates enſued upon Biennial Elections, no farther than which did they proceed that day. The accounts of debates received are very imperfect. There were between 90 and 100 members preſent.

From a Boſton paper of Feb. 18.

[F A C T S!!]

THE ſeveral Printers on the Continent are requeſted to notice in their papers, that ſince the commencement of the preſent year, the Printers in the northern ſtates have received ſcarce a ſingle paper printed beyond the Hudſon. Notwithſtanding the public are exceedingly anxious, at the preſent all-important period, to be acquainted with the progreſs of political affairs, the Printers in Boſton have not received any papers from New-York for ſeveral weeks, tho' before January they were regularly received. This calls loudly for remedy; and if, as it is ſaid, it is owing to the deſign of ſome of the mail carriers, it is hoped that Congreſs, or the poſt-maſter-general, will look into, and remedy, as it muſt be of the utmoſt importance that the channels of information ſhould be kept as free as poſſible.

Feb. 29. Yeſterday ſailed from this port for Canton, in China, the ſhip Jenny, Capt. Thompſon. As the ſhip paſſed the battery ſhe fired a ſalute of thirteen guns, which was anſwered from the ſame place by a detachment of artillery. The Jenny is the ſecond ſhip which has ſailed this ſeaſon from New-York on ſo diſtant a voyage.

That Americans poſſeſs a ſpirit of commercial enterprize, is evinced by the many adventrous voyages which have been undertaken from ſeveral ports in the United States, ſince the concluſion of the late war.---Was America in poſſeſſion of a firm national government, diſtant countries would not only behold with veneration the banners of Columbia, but the thunder of her cannon might victoricuſly reſound to the moſt remote regions of the world.

The honorable the legiſlature have appointed his Excellency the Governor, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, William Floyd, John Lawrence, Egbert Benſon, Richard Varick and Samuel Jones, Eſqrs. commiſſioners for holding treaties with the Indians within this ſtate.

We are informed that the convention of New-Hampſhire have choſen for Preſident, His Excellency John Sullivan, Eſq; and had proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the conſtitution in the ſame manner as in the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts---That from the complexion of the convention, it was thought a conſiderable majority were in favor of the adoption of the conſtitution, altho' a number of the towns had bound their delegates by inſtructions to vote againſt it. That the hon. Mr. Langdon, Judge Livermore, and a number of other able men, were warm advocates for it---and that Gen. Peabody, who had been ſuppoſed to be againſt it, had expreſſed himſelf in favor of its adoption, rather than to reject it. On the whole, from the information we have been enabled to collect, and we have ſpared no pains to acquire it, we venture to predict, that the New-Hampſhire pillar will, in the courſe of a few days, be added as another ſupporter of the fœderal ſtructure.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, 31 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 220 acres, about 156 acres cleared, 20 of it good meadow, about one half watered by a never failing ſpring, about ten acres of orchard, beſides a great number of excellent peach and cherry trees, the reſidue of it good woodland; upon the premiſes there are erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a log kitchen adjoining it, an excellent large log barn, with good ſtables, ſheep-houſe, hog-pen, and a good cyder preſs and mill, all in good order, a milk-houſe with a good ſpring within 30 yards of the houſe.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of rich and valuable land, ſituate at the foot of Tuzzey's mountain, and on the waters of the Bald Eagle, in Northumberland county; this tract of land, ſtretching along a fine ſtream of water and extending back to the foot of the mountain, includes a very conſiderable quantity of fine bottom, and the remainder of the tract conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil of a very productive nature, for wheat, corn &c. as it forms part of a fine extenſive valley, which bids fair to become improved and ſettled to great advantage; for terms of ſale, or further information reſpecting the above tracts, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Six tracts of patented land, in Bedford county, containing upwards of 1800 acres, ſurveyed in the year 1767. There are improvements made upon ſome of the above tracts.

An unimproved tract of patented land, called Independence, containing 297 acres, ſituate in Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, within a few miles of the town of Bedford, ſurveyed in 1767.

One undivided moiety of two tracts of land, containing about 600 acres, 300 acres on the north ſide of the Franks-town Branch of Juniata, and 300 acres on the ſouth ſide of ſaid Branch, oppoſite each other, the land is of an excellent quality, extraordinary good woodland and well watered, ſo that a great quantity of meadow may be made with little trouble. Thoſe two tracts are held in common, between the Reverend William Smith, and the ſubſcriber. For terms of ſale, as to the three laſt deſcribed parcels of land, apply to GEORGE WOODS, Eſquire, at Bedford, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

March 5, 1788. c. t. f. GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Seely's Grove, being in Lower Smithfield townſhip, Northampton county, containing 194 acres and 68 perches with allowance, bounded by land of Solomon Bannels, Robert Hannas, William Jeans, and vacant land. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Samuel Seely, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton, February 13, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement and two Tracts of Land, ſituate in Hamilton townſhip, Northampton county, containing 230 acres and 140 perches, with allowance, bounded by land ſurveyed for Lewis Morgan, Thomas Auſtin's land, and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Francis Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

RICHMOND, February 19.

On Monday last, the 11th inst. being the birth day of the illuſtrious GEORGE WASHINGTON Eſq; the ſame was uſhered in with the firing of cannon.——About noon the companies of LIGHT INFANTRY and LIGHT HORSE of this city, commanded by Captains Mayo and Stewart, paraded in their uniforms on the commons, and after going through the different manœuvres, and firing ſeveral volleys of ſmall arms, they retired to the City Tavern, where they ſpent the afternoon in the utmoſt hilarity.——In the evening an elegant ball was provided at the Union Tavern, where a moſt brilliant company of Ladies and Gentlemen aſſembled, which gave a luſtre to the joyous feſtival.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.

On Sunday afternoon, ſeventeen ſail of veſſels reached the wharves at Fell's Point, a paſſage having been cut ſeveral miles through the ice by their induſtrious, hardy and ſpirited crews.

WILMINGTON, February 17.

It is with particular pleaſure we inform the public, that his Excellency the Preſident of this ſtate, in order in ſome meaſure to eaſe the people of the weight of taxes, has generouſly given up to the public the revenue of marriage and tavern licences which was annexed to his office, and ſuppoſed to produce ſeveral hundred pounds per annum. The ſalary which his Excellency retains, amounts only to 200l. per annum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

The American character, ſays a correſpondent, has been traduced as turbulent and diſorderly by ſome foreign nations. The treatment which the great queſtion of the fœderal conſtitution has received from *all the people* of America fully contradicts that opinion. Though there are individuals in every part of the union, who wiſh alterations and though there is a majority of that ſentiment in a few diſtricts, and although great pains have been taken (probably from a ſenſe of duty in ſome) to exhibit the conſtitution in an unfavorable light, yet we have heard of no popular body that has riſen againſt it. While this proves the great majority, who are deſirous to obtain or diſpoſed to accept the propoſed conſtitution, it ſhews the orderly and good diſpoſitions that prevail among that part of the people, who have not yet ſeen reaſon to think favorably of then ew fœderal government. The Americans ſeem to be duly impreſſed with the propriety and duty of making the voice of the majority the law of the land. Could a minority of 49 govern a majority of 51, there would be no poſſibility of ſaying at what number it would end. The ambitious and deſigning, by leſſening the minority by degrees, might bring us under the government even of ONE. How dangerous, then, muſt it appear to every jealous and ſincere friend of liberty, to diſpenſe, upon any occaſion, with the great rule of republics, that the voice of the majority of the people is *the unalterable law*.

A fœderal correſpondent has ſeen, with great pleaſure, the hint given to his brother fœderaliſts by a Friend, to purſue the explanation and defence of the great Cauſe with moderation and liberality. Theſe gentlemen, he adds, will do well to remember, that *the true Sons of Liberty are Brothers to each other*.

The account of the adoption of the new Fœderal Conſtitution by the Convention of North Carolina, ſaid to have been received by way of Rhode-Iſland, muſt be a miſtake, as the election of a Convention for that ſtate has not yet taken place. We truſt, however, that though the paragraph in the Rhode-Iſland paper is not yet true, there is every reaſon to expect it will prove to be PROPHETIC.

The diſcontents in Holland appear from our laſt advices to encreaſe. What may not America hope, if we can adviſe the patriots of that country that our diſcontents are moſt happily dying away.

From the New-York Morning Poſt of March 3.

Extract of a letter from Boſton Feb. 24.

"The Convention of New-Hampſhire have adjourned to June next. This meaſure was propoſed by the Fœderaliſts, rather than to attempt to adopt the Conſtitution by a ſmall majority. Upwards of forty towns have abſurdly fettered their delegates with inſtructions againſt the Conſtitution. It is expected, upon more mature conſideration that thoſe inſtructions will be repealed, and the delegates ſuffered to act agreeable to their own judgment. In this caſe, there cannot be a doubt but the Convention will in their next ſeſſion adopt a Conſtitution ſo replete with benefits to New-Hampſhire, as well as the Union in general."

To the PEOPLE *of* AMERICA.

IN the firſt experiment of any untried plan, every movement ſhould be made with due caution and reflexion. The office of Preſident of the United States will probably become ere long the object of your conſideration. When you ſhall have to determine on the man, whom you will make the firſt ſervant of a free people, it will be happy, if you ſhall all have previouſly conſidered the various points that ſhould influence your choice, and all the circumſtances in the ſituation of the favorite candidate, that may render him deſerving, ſafe and elegible.

The firſt idea that preſents itſelf to me is, that it will be deſirable to make the experiment with a character, whoſe ſituation prevents an attempt, by a ſon, to obtain the ſucceſſion. Should the man of your choice have an ambitious, enterprizing ſon, of uncertain principles, who, forgetting at once the virtues of his father and his duty to his country, might be likely to attempt to continue in his family by lawleſs means the powers and honors of a Preſident, it would be well to conſider, whether the ſafety of the nation might not require the election of another.

Another idea which occurs is, that we be not deceived by the political character of the man himſelf, on whom we may deſire to confer this important office. Unhappy would it be for America, if, after calling a citizen to this new and untried office, ſhe ſhould find that the want of occaſion alone had prevented the appearance of latent ſeeds of fell ambition, which nature had planted in his boſom. Let us then ſearch diligently for the men, who, from native virtue and genuine love of their country and mankind, have *already* rejected, in the ſight of America, the alluring temptations which ambition and opportunity have heretofore preſented to them.

A third cautionary idea is, that we avoid the man who has evidenced a vindictive ſpirit in his paſt life. Rather let the Preſident of the United States be the man, who, while he has ſtedfaſtly reſiſted his own and his country's foes, and purſued them till they ſought for peace, at leaſt by retiring, ſhewed no diſpoſition to wound even an enemy, that had ceaſed to be injurious.

A fourth cautionary idea is, to avoid placing a ſon of rapine in the ſeat of dignity and power. Can we find a man, who, having ſpent the beſt of his days in the ſervice of America, has, in every period of duty, deſpiſed all the ſecret temptations of opportunity, and declined even the proffered rewards of his grateful country—the man, who, while he was exhibiting this glorious example of diſintereſted concern for the cauſe in which he was engaged, uſed his virtuous influence only in favor of the companions of his dangers and his toils. If you can draw from his retirement ſuch a character as this, you need not fear from him a miſapplication of the pecuniary powers with which the conſtitution may inveſt him.

A fifth cautionary idea is, not to put into this ſeat a perſon of too narrow circumſtances, eſpecially if he is a man of expenſive habits, and one who has been reduced to that ſituation by imprudent or oſtentatious living. But though a certain clear property may be very proper, an overgrown eſtate is by no means deſirable.

In the ſixth place, we ſhould take care to call to this office a man, who really loves the people, of a candid generous temper, and of an obſerving and reflecting turn of mind. For there can be no doubt that this, like every other human work, will prove, on experience, to have defects. Capacity and a turn for obſervation and reflection are therefore neceſſary, to mark the dangers to which liberty, property, and national ſafety and character may be expoſed, by the unobſerved doors which may appear to be left open to domeſtic and foreign enemies. Let us then fix on an able and tried friend to the people, who will honeſtly tell them of thoſe opportunities of injuring them, which even his own office may afford.

It may perhaps be ſaid viſionary by ſome, to expect in one individual a concurrence of circumſtances and of virtues ſo favorable to the public happineſs. But may it not be ſaid with more propriety, that if the people of America do not ſee and feel that this bleſſing is within their reach, they do not deſerve to poſſeſs it?

MODESTUS.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

THE words FEDERAL and ANTIFEDERAL, like many others, have departed already from their original ſignification. Inſtead of being applied only to the friends and enemies of the new government, I find they are applied as epithets to many other things, a ſhort account of which I ſhall endeavour to furniſh you with for your uſeful paper.

The following is a liſt of ſuch perſons, qualities and articles, as are deſignated with the epithet of FEDERAL.

General Waſhington, Dr. Franklin, and all the firſt and moſt uſeful characters in the American revolution.

The mechanics in every part of the United States.

The war-worn officers and ſoldiers of the late American army.

Widows, orphans, and aged citizens, who have depoſited their fortunes in the funds of the United States.

The friends of public credit and national faith are all federal.

Patriotiſm, integrity and induſtry, are all *federal* qualities.

Gold and ſilver are *federal* mediums of commerce.

American nails and paper, cloth buttons, leather breeches, and leather pockets for cloth cloaths, American beer, Hare's porter, New-Jerſey and Connecticut cheeſe, and cyder, Maſſachuſetts womens' ſhoes, and all other things manufactured in the United States, are *federal*.

In my next addreſs to you, I ſhall ſend you a liſt of *antifederal* perſons, qualities and articles.

A. B. C.

Meſſ. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following Memorial, drawn up by the Society for the gradual abolition of ſlavery in Philadelphia, was intended to be preſented to the late Fœderal Convention, but was withheld, upon an aſſurance being given by a member of the convention that the great object of the memorial would be taken under conſideration, and that the memorial, in the beginning of the deliberations of the convention, might alarm ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, and thereby defeat the wiſhes of the enemies of the African trade. While we rejoice in the ſtep which has been taken by the convention to put a total ſtop to the commerce and ſlavery of the negroes one and twenty years hence, it is to be hoped the publication of the memorial may have ſome weight with individual ſtates, to paſs laws to prohibit that inhuman traffic, before the power of Congreſs over that part of the commerce of the ſtates ſhall take place.

J. H.

To the Hon. the CONVENTION *of the United States of America, now aſſembled in the City of Philadelphia.*

The MEMORIAL *of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage.*

THE Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, and the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, rejoice with their fellow citizens in beholding a Convention of the ſtates aſſembled for the purpoſe of amending the fœderal conſtitution.

They recollect with pleaſure, that among the firſt acts of the Illuſtrious Congreſs of the year 1774, was a reſolution for prohibiting the importation of African ſlaves.

It is with deep diſtreſs they are forced to obſerve, that the peace was ſcarcely concluded, before the African trade was revived, and American veſſels employed in tranſporting the inhabitants of Africa to cultivate, as ſlaves, the ſoil of America, before it had drank in all the blood which had been ſhed in her ſtruggle for liberty.

To the revival of this trade the Society aſcribe part of the obloquy with which foreign nations have branded our infant ſtates. In vain will be the pretenſions of the United States to a love of liberty, or a regard for national character, while they ſhare in the profits of a commerce, that can only be conducted upon rivers of human tears and blood.

By all the attributes therefore of the Deity, which are offended by this inhuman traffic---by the union of our whole ſpecies in a common anceſtor, and by all the obligations which reſult from it---by the apprehenſions and terror of the righteous vengeance of God in national judgments---by the certainty of the great and awful day of retribution---by the efficacy of the prayers of good men, which would only inſult the majeſty of heaven if offered up in behalf of our country, while the iniquity we deplore continues among us---by the ſanctity of the chriſtian name---by the pleaſures of domeſtic connections and the pangs which attend their diſſolution---by the captivity and ſufferings of our fellow-citizens in Algiers, which ſeem to be intended by divine providence to awaken us to a ſenſe of the injuſtice and cruelty of dooming our African brethren to perpetual ſlavery and miſery---by a regard to the conſiſtency of principles and conduct which ſhould mark the citizens of republics---by the magnitude and intenſity of our deſires to promote the happineſs of thoſe millions of intelligent beings, who will probably cover this immenſe continent with rational life---and by every other conſideration that religion, policy and humanity can ſuggeſt---the Society implore the preſent Convention to make the ſuppreſſion of the African trade in the United States a part of their important deliberations.

June 2, 1787.

An ELEGY on the death of MATTHEW HOLEGET, *Eſq; Colonel of the Germantown battalion of Militia, and one of the Juſtices of the Peace of Philadelphia County.*

QUICK as the Shuttle fly all human Things,
Time wafts us rapid on his fleeting Wings;
Beloved HOLEGET, thou departed Shade,
To what celeſtial Regions haſt thou ſtray'd?
Where is that Vein of Thought, that noble Fire,
Which fed thy Soul, and made thy Friends admire?
Bleſt in thy Judgment, as in Senſe profound,
True to thy Truſt, and ever blameleſs found:
Stranger to Strife, a noble Mind confeſt,
No party Faction harbour'd in thy Breaſt.
But, e'er the Fruit was ripe, the Tree's cut down,
Death ſtruck the Blow, alas our HOLEGET's gone!
Thy blooming Virtues ſhall triumphant riſe,
And Angels waft thy Spirit to the Skies.

Northern Liberties, Feb. 25, 1788.

Congreſs on the 19th inſtant appointed Mr. John Cleve Symmes, one of the Judges for the Weſtern territory, in the room of the Hon. John Armſtrong, jun. reſigned.

The following gentlemen are appointed to repreſent the ſtate of North Carolina in the Congreſs of the United States for the preſent year:

The Honorable James White, John Baptiſt Aſhe, Hugh Williamſon, Benjamin Hawkins, John Stokes, and J. M'Dowal, Eſquires.

Extract of a letter from St. George's (Grenada) Nov. 3.

'Tueſday laſt the brig Aurora, Captain Richard Gardiner, arrived here from Norfolk in Virginia:——On the paſſage three of the crew, headed by a foreigner named Johnſon, attempted to make themſelves maſter of the veſſel, but were happily prevented by the vigilance and ſpirit of the captain and mate, the former of whom was under the neceſſity of firing at, and mortally wounded the ringleader, who was armed with a long knife in each hand and attempted to ſtab him.—The other mutineers ſeeing their chief diſabled, ſubmitted, and on their arrival here, were committed to gaol.'

On Monday the 25th ult. after a ſhort illneſs, at the advanced age of 72 years, died at his dwelling in Warminſter, Bucks county, JOSEPH HART, Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of Common Pleas and of the Peace, regiſter of wills and of deeds, and Colonel of Militia, and formerly Lieutenant of the militia of the county. The remarkable hardineſs of body, and vigour of mind, which this gentleman poſſeſſed, enabled him to be very ſerviceable to his country both in her councils and in the field. He was a member of the Baptiſt Church at Southampton, and ſupported during the long period of his belonging to that Chriſtian Community the character of a truly Religious Man. His remains were on Wedneſday interred in the burying ground of the ſaid Church: on which ſolemn occaſion, a ſuitable diſcourſe was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, from 2 Cor. 5. 1. It is obſervable, that Mrs. Hart, late conſort of the deceaſed, died ſix days before him, aged 73, they having lived together in the married ſtate near fifty years.

On the 18th of December laſt died, at his houſe at Hackney, near London, in the 59th year of his age, JOHN BARCLAY, (ſon of David Barclay, late of that city, and grandſon of Robert Barclay, who wrote the Apology for the Quakers). His loſs will long be ſeverely felt, not only by his immediate connexions, but by numbers who have experienced the ſpirited efforts of his active friendſhip. His benevolence was ſo univerſal, his deſire of doing good was ſo ardent and invariable, that inſtead of making a long confinement to his houſe, and a weak frame of body, a plea for declining to promote the welfare and ſucceſs of thoſe who applied to him for his aſſiſtance, he cheerfully and zealouſly undertook their caſe, though often to the detriment of his health: and he cordially relieved the diſtreſſes of the neceſſitous, and thoſe who were ready to periſh. In an age when the property of the rich is waſted on the moſt contemptible trifles, and exhauſted merely in ſelfiſh gratifications; when the number of thoſe who ſeek occaſion to do good is ſo confined; the death of ſuch a man as John Barclay is and ſhould be conſidered and lamented as a public loſs.

On Monday laſt, purſuant to his ſentence for piracy and murder, John White, alias John Tracey, was executed on the commons. James Thompſon, alias James M'Alpine, is reſpited for twenty-one days.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled,*
February 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary for foreign affairs for the time being be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form ſea letters for any veſſel or veſſels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch ſea letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for foreign affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank ſea letters, draughted in the uſual form and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the ſame when filled up be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

2 CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

A CARD.

THE MINORITY of the *State* of *Rhode-Iſland* and *Providence Plantations* preſent their thanks to the late *fœderal* members of the State Convention of *Pennſylvania*, for the obliging manner in which they expreſſed their approbation of their conduct, at the entertainment on the acceſſion of the good people of that State to the new Conſtitution.

The approbation which their ſteady oppoſition to bad men and bad meaſures has received from the meritorious citizens of other States, and eſpecially this mark of it from the *fœderal* delegates of *Pennſylvania*, the minority of this State eſteem as the higheſt honor and the nobleſt recompenſe.

They look forward with pleaſing expectation to that great epocha, which, by introducing the new Conſtitution, will effectually check the daring violators of the ſacred rights of men, ſecure property and freedom, and eſtabliſh the liberty of the *United States of America*.

Then will the now oppreſſed minority of the *State* of *Rhode-Iſland* and *Providence-Plantations* with grateful hearts return the compliment, and in overflowing glaſſes toaſt the *glorious majority* of the *reſpectable State of Pennſylvania*.

Just Published, on an entire new American type and good paper,
(PRICE 5/3 in boards)
The FIRST VOLUME *of the*

Debates *of the* Convention

Of the STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA,
On the CONSTITUTION proposed for the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

Taken accurately in Short Hand by THOMAS LLOYD.

Containing----The Speeches of Thomas M'Kean and James Wilson, Esquires. In which they have *unfolded* the principles of *Free Governments*; *demonstrated* the superior advantages *of this Constitution*; and *answered every Objection* hitherto suggested.

Philadelphia, SOLD by *T. Seddon*, in Market-street, and the principal Bookfellers in Pennsylvania---At *New-York*, by Messrs. *Berry & Rogers*, Messrs. *S. & J. Louden*, Mr. *Hodge*---At *Baltimore*, by Mr. *Clarke*---At *Richmond*, by Mr. *A. Davis*, and by the principal Bookfellers in the United States.

*** Subscribers to the Debates of the General Assembly will be furnished with one copy each, on application to the Editor, for 3/9. He is happy to embrace this opportunity of returning the patrons of that undertaking his most grateful acknowledgments.

February 16, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 12th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the township of North-Wales, and county of Montgomery, whereon Conrad Sayple now lives, about four miles above the Friends Meeting house, and two miles from Jacob Hayseler's tavern, on the Swamp road, the direct road to Allen-town; bounded northward by the line that separates Towamensing from North-Wales, eastward by land formerly of Robert Ellis, but now the Heirs of Amos Strettle, southward by the estate of Humphry Jones, deceased, and westward with lands of Amos Griffiths, containing 123 acres, of which about 10 acres are good meadow, watered partly by a plentiful spring, and partly by a rivulet which runs through the tract, sufficient for a grist or saw-mill great part of the year; there is woodland enough for the use of the farm for many years, and the remainder good arable land, as productive as any in the neighbourhood. On the plantation are a tenantable log house, barracks and stables adequate to protect the grain, hay and cattle from the weather. Persons inclined to purchase may view the premises on or before the day of sale. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of a good deed, and a mortgage, &c. to be given for the remaining part (one half thereof payable with interest one year after the sale, and the other half with interest twelve months afterwards) when possession will be given. The sale will be held on the premises, or at Jacob Hayseler's tavern, as may be judged best on the day of sale, when attendance will be given, by † PHILIP & THOMAS KINSEY.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown, containing about 150 acres, 20 or 21 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on said tract a good bearing orchard of grafted fruit, a good stone dwelling-house, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good stone spring-house, and a large stone-barn, with convenient stabling for horses and cattle. Also a grist-mill with two pair of stones, capable of a great deal of business, as Perkioming creek (the stream by which it is turned) is sufficient to grind in the driest seasons; is well situated for country grist, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at most times, be readily commanded. If not then sold, it will be to let. The title and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Young, deceased, late of Moyamensing township, Philadelphia county, are desired to make speedy payment. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to JACOB YOUNG, living in Moyamensing, for payment. § February 14, 1788.

JACOB YOUNG,)
PETER YOUNG,) Administrators.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th of March next,
(If not Sold before by private Sale)

THAT valuable Farm, whereon Samuel M'Ninch now lives, in Northampton county, Mountbethel township, near James Richard's tavern, containing about 250 acres, for which there will be a good title given. This plantation is pleasantly situated, in a very healthy part of the country, and near the river Delaware; upwards of 100 acres is cleared, about 20 of which is excellent meadow, and nearly the same quantity more may be made. There are on the premises a square log house, frame barn, milk, and other out houses, a good bearing orchard, a valuable spring near the door, also an excellent mill seat, on a constant stream of water, which passes through the center of the meadow land. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH MARTIN, or SAMUEL MILLER, near the premises, or THOMAS MILLER, at Mahlon Hutchinson's in Second near Arch street, Philadelphia.

February 19, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

And possession given the middle of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISAIAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

Salem, New-Jersey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my custody on Wednesday, the sixth instant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is desired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the same in five weeks from the date hereof, by § JOHN COPE, Goaler.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1788.

THE creditors of *Joseph Mather*, are requested to send in their accounts, properly authenticated, to MIERS FISHER, as the assignees are now possessed of a sum of money that will bear a dividend, which they propose to make within three weeks from this date, if the creditors shall generally furnish their demands.

MIERS FISHER,
J. M. NESBITT,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD GEORGE, } Assignees.

THE subscriber, living in Path Valley, Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, has for sale the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Three hundred and seventy-eight acres in the valley aforesaid, being the place at present occupied by him; situate upon the west branch of Conegocheague creek, 3 miles from the state road, 100 miles from Baltimore, 160 from Philadelphia; has the following improvements and advantages, viz. a convenient dwelling house, large barn, a merchant mill, with two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burrs, proven good; bolting works compleat, in a good neighbourhood for wheat, has a good run of country custom and of merchant work, a saw mill in good repair, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, about 30 of which is meadow, 50 more of meadow may be made and watered by never failing streams; and an orchard, consisting of 180 bearing fruit trees.

Two hundred and seventy acres joining the aforesaid tract, one third whereof may be converted into meadow and watered, has the advantage of a good seat upon the creek aforesaid, for any kind of heavy water works, and a good seat for a furnace, upon a constant lime-stone spring.

One hundred and fifty acres, situate 5 miles good road from the last described tract, contains a large quantity of iron ore, proved to be of superior quality; the two last described tracts contain every natural conveniency for carrying on the iron business to advantage.

Five hundred acres in Bedford county, on both sides of the state road, at the east side of Laurel hill, about 8 miles from the Glade settlement, known by the name of Jolly Place, 40 acres whereof are cleared, and only wants fencing to be in a state for cultivation, has a good mill seat, and a mill is much wanted in the neighbourhood, about one third of this tract is meadow lands of the first quality, and is a good stand for a house of public entertainment. Clear patents and indisputable titles will be given to the purchasers, and time given for part of the purchase money, by † WILLIAM ELLIOT.

N. B. Mr. John Musser, of Lancaster, can give a particular description of the quality and value of the last described tract.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over shot grist mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken rich settlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles west from Reading town.

Also a new grist mill and saw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaser may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, situate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Also 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Susquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a grist mill and saw mills may be erected at a small expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Esquire, and a number of smaller tracts of good land.

Also a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muspillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware state. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, in Vine street, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Also the best kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

CAME to the Plantation of William Ingram, in West-Whiteland township, Chester County, seven or eight white Sheep; they were taken up on the 27th of December last, having been in the neighbourhood most part of last summer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM INGRAM.

February 14, 1788. †

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of October last,

ALL Persons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requested to settle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. ct3m.

Pennsylvania Hospital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are missing. The Gentlemen who have them in possession will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hospital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Astruc on the Venereal Disease, Vol. 2d.
M'Quere's Elements of Chemistry, Vol. 1st.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1st Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

*** The *Committee* for conducting the Business of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES desire, that the SUBSCRIBERS to the Manufacturing Fund will be pleased to pay in their *SUBSCRIPTIONS* to Mr. JOSEPH HILBORN, Treasurer to the Society.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS RUSTON, Chairman.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, situate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good stand for a store, or for a tradesman that works in the house; there are four good rooms on each, of the two first floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them cieled, with a good cellar under it, also a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it stands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Also to be sold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a stable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia. If not sold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1st day of April next. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. §

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,
Manufactured and Sold by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflown, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort M'Intosh, in Westmoreland county, in the state of Pennsylvania, and at the ancient settlement formerly called Logstown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extensive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extensive view of the river; the soil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is superior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all seasons much deeper at this place, and where provisions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furnished. It is on the great communication or route from the eastern and middle states to the Muskingum, Miami and Kentucky settlements; as well as the Ilinois, Missisippi, &c. and will probably become the new county seat: The great emigrations to the western country render it a very desirable spot, and afford a flattering prospect of its speedy establishment. The streets are spacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Washington, Hancock and Clinton-streets, which are 99 feet; the squares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes---five squares, or 100 lots, as distinguished in the plan, will be vested in trustees for public use, and to accommodate schools and religious societies of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the settlement, they will be sold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchase----Those who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the superintendance or direction of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Gen. Muhlenbergh and Hiester, Matthew Clarkson and Richard Bache, Esquires, on or before the first of May next; after which, on application, indisputable titles in fee simple, agreeably to the said appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchasers, their agents, or attorneys.---- Certificates for lots sold, and the plan of the town to be seen at the house of Mr. Levy Hollingsworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr. Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-House, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New-York; General Heister, Reading; John Hubley, Esq; Lancaster; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Isaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town. ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.

EXTRACT. *Page* 10, *Colonel Bouquet's Expedition* 1764, *Friday, October* 5. "In this day's march the army passed though Logstown, situated seventeen and a half miles fifty seven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the last war, for the great trade carried on there by the English and French; but its inhabitants, Shawanese and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low steep ridge; on the summit of which, near the declivity, stood the upper town, commanding a most agreeable prospect over the lower, and quite across the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majestic easy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logstown we passed through a fine country, &c."

*** Those who are desirous of further information respecting the soil and situation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkson, Esquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Western country.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

Either in a COUNTING HOUSE or STORE,

A MIDDLE aged person, who can be well recommended, and capable of undertaking the above employment, having served near 10 years in one of the first wholesale houses in London. A line left at the printers, directed for I. R. will be duly attended to.

Evesham township, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a sandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fustian coatee, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowsers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarse cloth of a light colour, two pair of stockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by † WILLIAM SHARP.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. ctf.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 1st of April next,

A VERY valuable and well situated MERCHANT-MILL, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, and state of Pennsylvania, near Germantown great road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia. The said mill is on a never failing stream of water, generally known by the name of Wissahickon creek, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of stones, one of which are burs, lately fitted up in the best order for merchandising; together with a wind-mill, and new boulting cloths of the first quality. Said mill is conveniently situated to an exceeding good run of wheat, together with a vast run of country business. Also a valuable FARM adjoining the same, containing 125 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is good meadow ground, and a great part of the rest good arable land, all well watered; whereon is a good two story stone dwelling house and a large kitchen adjoining the same, a well of good water, a good bearing orchard, barn, stable and other out houses, conveniently situated for carrying on the business of the same. The whole will be let together, or separate. Any person or persons inclining to rent or treat about the same, may be informed, by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

Jan. 14, 1788. † JACOB REIFF, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.